

# WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair and slightly warmer to-day and to-morrow; moderate to fresh winds. Highest temperature yesterday, 37; lowest, 29. Detailed weather reports on last page.

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 88.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1918.—Copyright, 1918, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## VICE-PRESIDENT HEAD OF NATION IF WILSON GOES

Wickersham Says Constitution Makes Him President Automatically.

MANDAMUS IS POSSIBLE

Council on Foreign Relations at Banquet Hears Reasons for Abandoning Trip.

George W. Wickersham, who was Attorney-General of the United States during the Taft Administration, called into question last night the propriety and the legality of President Wilson's plan for directing the affairs of the nation by wire during his absence at the peace conference in Versailles. Speaking at the dinner of the Council on Foreign Relations held in the Hotel Astor, Mr. Wickersham argued that the moment the President left the country on his peace expedition his powers and duties, under the Constitution of the United States, would devolve upon Vice-President Marshall. The President's power of veto, his right to adjourn both the Senate and the House in case of a disagreement between those two bodies, together with other functions of an equally important nature, Mr. Wickersham declared, demanded the presence of the Chief Executive in this country. It was apparent, Mr. Wickersham contended, that the President could not perform these duties while he was away.

Attends to Personal Ambition.

After discussing the President's plan from a legal aspect Mr. Wickersham called attention to the fact that previous Presidents had not been led by the whisperings of personal ambition to depart from the paths of accustomed action and that in consequence they had avoided the "creation of new, uncertain and most dangerous questions of constitutional right and power."

The "urgency of President Wilson's fourteen-point terms was another subject on which Mr. Wickersham spoke with some emphasis. No satisfactory explanation, he maintained, had as yet been advanced to make clear just what the President meant by "freedom of the seas" and a "league of nations."

The best basis for permanent peace," said Mr. Wickersham, "is common good will and understanding between men, and I venture to say that the preservation of peace would be a close association between Great Britain, the United States and France to control the affairs of the world."

Referring to the crisis between Peru and Chile, Mr. Wickersham maintained that it was incumbent on this country to see that the territorial dispute was settled without bloodshed. "Otherwise," he added, "we may see South America flooding with blood at the very time peace is proclaimed in Europe."

Among those present were Lindsay Russell, George Gordon Battle, J. W. H. Hamilton, Eugene H. Outteridge, William A. Barber, John B. Stanchfield, Brig-Gen. L. R. Kenyon of the British War Mission, Herbert L. Carpenter, Dr. Edward J. Wheeler, Robert Underwood Johnson, F. Cunliffe Owen, Enrique Gil, Hudson Maxim, Frank E. Ewing, Garret Garrett, Louis Wiley, John Neta of the French diplomatic mission, Brig-Gen. Guy Et Tripp, John Barrett, director-general of the Pan-American Union, and Herbert S. Houston.

Quotes Federal Constitution.

Mr. Wickersham said in part: "The projected journey of the President to France and his suggested sojourn there for an indefinite period brings up for serious consideration for the first time in our history the question of the effect of such absence and of the powers of the Vice-President because of the absence. The Constitution of the United States, Article II, Section 1, provides:

"In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death, resignation or inability, either temporary or permanent, the powers and duties of the said office shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected."

"The two most important functions the President has to perform in connection with a session of Congress are: "First—From time to time to give to Congress information of the state of the Union and to recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. "Second—To consider bills which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, and if he approve to sign them, and if he does not approve to return them with his objections to the House in which they shall respectively have originated in order that such House may reconsider the measure and determine whether or not by a two-thirds vote to pass it over the veto and to send it to the other House for its reconsideration."

"Not only does this function require the President's personal consideration and his personal signature, in the

## War Department's Reserve Supplies On Hand in United States and France

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The War Department has these reserve stocks of supplies here and in France, it became known to-day:

Cotton coats	5,033,567	Well field shoes	3,214,783
Denim coats	5,410,517	Metallic fastened field shoes	4,018,626
Wool coats	5,282,535	Heavy wool stockings	25,042,752
Jerkins	2,449,018	Light wool stockings	21,070,492
Mackinaws	19,660	Overseas caps	2,718,678
Overcoats	4,167,841	Service hats	3,120,946
Flannel shirts	2,170,220	Canton flannel gloves	1,599,527
Denim trousers	9,742,824	Heavy leather gloves	3,084,565
Cotton trousers and breeches	5,212,708	Jersey knit gloves, pairs	5,968,015
Wool trousers and breeches	5,875,392	Wool gloves, pairs	6,415,846
Summer drawers	24,285,815	Leather mittens, pairs	7,732,779
Winter drawers	21,050,798	Canton flannel mittens, pairs	2,125,907
Summer undershirts	27,076,892	Barracks bags	4,315,307
Winter undershirts	17,487,230	Bed sacks	4,180,861
Rubber hip boots	1,271,125	Commercial blankets	1,035,322
Rubber knee boots	869,211	Three pound blankets	1,413,492
Canvas leggings	7,268,419	Four pound blankets	2,962,287
Arctic overshoes	1,510,894	Large paulins	38,442
Woolen and spiral puttees	3,586,820	Small paulins	20,134
Russet marching shoes	3,648,660	Shelter tent halves	1,147,205
		Pyramidal tents	111,559

Stocks of materials for clothing and equipment as of November 1, consisting of stock on hand, in transit to depots and in the hands of contractors follow:

O. D. cotton cloth, yards	12,804,655	16 and 20 oz. melton, yds.	10,888,130
Denim, yards	19,295,371	32 and 36 oz. yds.	5,242,982
Duck for shelter tents, yds.	4,081,894	Flannel for shirts, yards	9,192,372
Duck for paulins, yards	2,625,829		

## MORE TRAINS; CHEAPER FARES

McAdoo Orders Reduction in Pullman Rates and Adds to Service.

EQUIPMENT IS RESTORED

First Step Is Taken in General Campaign to Boost Travel in U. S.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—As the first step in a general campaign to encourage passenger travel in the United States on Government controlled railways Director-General McAdoo to-day ordered a cut in Pullman sleeper and standard Pullman and quarter of a passenger facilities in the number of passenger trains and their equipment in many sections is to follow. Many of the trains out of to meet the exigencies of troop transportation are to be restored.

The cut in passenger fares is effective December 1. The order provides that the "additional passage charge of 10-13 per cent. of the normal one way fare now required from passengers traveling in standard sleeping cars and quarter of a car, and 1-3 per cent. of the normal one way fare required from passengers traveling in tourist sleeping cars will be abolished. This means a reduction of half a cent a mile in all fares on passenger trains, and a quarter of a cent a mile on all tourist tickets."

It is estimated that the elimination of these charges will bring a reduction in passenger revenues on the railroads of \$57,000,000 a year. The charges, the Director-General declares, served a useful purpose. They kept down passenger travel and helped in releasing sleeping car equipment that was necessary to the tremendous troop movements in this country incident to the war.

Restoration of many passenger trains has been decided upon. At least one of the transcontinental trains cut off will be restored and two trains will be added to the Pennsylvania system between New York and Washington. A new train will be added between Washington and Memphis and Southern points has been put in operation.

Through sleeping car service to the Gulf coast for winter tourists also will probably be restored by the first of the year, it is hoped.

Local service also is being extended in many communities. Additional trains are to be put on as necessary and the equipment of others increased.

## HAMLIN CONSIDERED FOR TREASURY HEAD

Better Balance for Cabinet Than Glass Would Give.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Charles S. Hamlin, member of the Federal Reserve Board, New England Democrat and for many years an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is being considered for appointment as Secretary of the Treasury to succeed Mr. McAdoo. The name of Mr. Hamlin is overshadowing that of Representative Carter Glass of Virginia, who may not be named because of his ill health.

Mr. Glass is now in Europe. The fact that he suffers from a serious stomach disorder has been alleged at the White House and among his friends. It is known that the President is favorable to his appointment despite the fact that there is party opposition to him because he is a Southern Democrat. Mr. Hamlin is representative of New England Democracy and would better balance the Cabinet geographically. He is a native of Boston, where he practiced law and was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in Cleveland's second administration and was appointed again by President Wilson in 1913. He is thoroughly familiar with the fiscal affairs of the nation and with the other functions of the Treasury Department.

French Ministry Shifts Work.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—The Ministry of Munitions, it was decided at a Cabinet meeting to-day, will be transformed into a Ministry of Industrial Reconstruction. Louis Loucheur will retain his portfolio as head of the new Ministry.

## U. S. WILL BUY 85 BIG SHIPS

Liners and Cargo Carriers of International to Be Taken for \$90,000,000.

UNDER BRITISH REGISTRY

Board Unwilling to Have Great Fleet Pass From American Hands.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The United States is to secure overnight a cargo fleet of big liners, transports and cargo vessels through negotiations practically closed to-day under which the Government will acquire title to eighty-five big ships of British registry. Announcement was made by the Shipping Board to-day that it had advised the International Mercantile Marine company that this Government was desirous of giving its approval to the proposed transfer to a British syndicate of the company's ownership of vessels now under British registry. At the same time the Shipping Board notified the International Mercantile Marine that the board was prepared to take over the ownership of these vessels upon terms of the British offer, which is considered a fair price for tonnage of this exceptional character.

Price to Be \$90,000,000.

The ships involved have an aggregate deadweight tonnage of 1,000,000 and the price is understood to be in the neighborhood of \$90,000,000. Among the vessels are some of the largest, including the Olympic and other White Star liners.

All the vessels were requisitioned by the British Government early in the war. They are operated by British subsidiaries of the American Mercantile Marine, are under British registry but American owned.

Mr. Sherley and his Appropriations Committee associates have been satisfied with the talk of cuts made by the War and Navy Departments. In almost every instance, they pointed out, it is future contracts on which no money has been expended and no work which has been carried out. It is to stop the daily throwing away of enormous sums on existing war contracts which are now running that the committee plans its action. Cutting 1919 estimates means no saving, as not a penny of the contemplated appropriations sought by those estimates could be used until the money made available before July 1 next.

The only moves made to-day by the Administration were not toward stopping war work, but toward enlarging the field for the employment of war workers in non-war productive industries. The War Trade Board virtually threw overboard all export restrictions. At the same time it became known that it is the intention of the Administration to wind up the activities of the War Industries Board about January 1. By that time all agreements between the board and various industries will be at an end, and dissolution of the board will end the one agency through which a uniform executive policy of retrenchment might well have been exercised had it existed.

BILLION IN CONTRACTS CUT.

U. S. and Allies Will Pool Stocks and Buy as Unit.

TORONTO, Nov. 21 (delayed).—Contracts aggregating \$1,000,000,000 have been cancelled by the American Expeditionary Force since the signing of the armistice. In future the American, British and French Governments will pool their surplus stocks and will buy through a common purchasing agency. Forty thousand men engaged in the American supply service will be sent to advanced areas to replace men troops for the army of occupation. The supply department will continue its routine work as long as necessary. Forty-three construction projects, including a deep water dock for twenty ships, terminals, warehouses and railroads, have been cancelled. Orders for 2,500 locomotives, 61,000 railroad cars and hundreds of cranes, trucks, barges and derricks have also been recalled. The transport programme has been reduced materially, while the ordnance department has been cut down by two-thirds.

THE FLAZA.

Thanksgiving Dinner Dance in the Plaza Room Thursday evening. Special Dinner at \$1.00 per cover.

GERMANY TO BUILD SHIPS FOR ALLIES

Plan Adopted So Teutons May Retain Fleet.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Germany will build ships in the future exclusively for the Allies and especially for England's merchant marine at fixed prices and stated times of delivery, in return for permission from the Allies to retain her merchant fleet, says a despatch from Amsterdam.

The German Government has taken over the programme of salvaging German mercantile marine, which was planned by Albert Ballin before he committed suicide and agreed to after several conferences between the ship owners and the Allies.

## CONGRESS TO FORCE CUT IN WAR EXPENSE

Appropriations Committee Will Begin Scrutiny of All Items.

BAKER IS CALLED FIRST

Omnibus Bill Will Revoke Any Expenditures Found to Be Unnecessary.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Determined to provide a policy of retrenchment in the absence of one formulated by the executive branch of the Government, the House Appropriations Committee will begin next Monday a close scrutiny of every branch of the Government preparatory to taking from them by law the excess money given for war purposes, but which Congress cannot be convinced are now necessary.

The Secretary of War is expected to appear before the committee first. He has been asked to be there Monday. The billions granted the War Department ungrudgingly by Congress when the war was being conducted will be laid before the Secretary on paper, he will be questioned item by item, and the committee will force down to the lowest point the amounts of the appropriations and authorizations already granted.

The committee will remain constantly at work, going into the naval appropriations and the enormous amounts already given for the thousand and one needs of the Government, to learn the minimum these agencies will require. The committee in the end will repeal the authorizations in a great omnibus bill.

Hope for Wilson Statement.

The work of the committee will be rushed. Congressional leaders have a faint hope that the President, in his coming message to Congress, may give some sort of an outline of a retrenchment policy to be followed. They have had nothing from the White House yet to indicate it.

Chairman Sherley of the Appropriations Committee sent letters to-day to the heads of every executive department and every bureau, commission and board which has received a single dollar of Government money for war purposes and advised each of the intention of the committee and of Congress to cut off every dollar that could be saved. The letter advised these departments and commission heads of the hearings to be started next Monday, warning them that a strict accounting of what has been spent and of every possible penny that can be saved is to be demanded.

President Wilson, it is understood, has been advised of the frame of mind of Congress and is not out of sympathy with it. It is understood that Mr. Wilson has been in consultation with him in some detail and demonstrated to the President that some means of damming the economic waste must be supplied in short order.

Cuts Were on Future Work.

Mr. Sherley and his Appropriations Committee associates have been satisfied with the talk of cuts made by the War and Navy Departments. In almost every instance, they pointed out, it is future contracts on which no money has been expended and no work which has been carried out. It is to stop the daily throwing away of enormous sums on existing war contracts which are now running that the committee plans its action. Cutting 1919 estimates means no saving, as not a penny of the contemplated appropriations sought by those estimates could be used until the money made available before July 1 next.

The only moves made to-day by the Administration were not toward stopping war work, but toward enlarging the field for the employment of war workers in non-war productive industries. The War Trade Board virtually threw overboard all export restrictions. At the same time it became known that it is the intention of the Administration to wind up the activities of the War Industries Board about January 1. By that time all agreements between the board and various industries will be at an end, and dissolution of the board will end the one agency through which a uniform executive policy of retrenchment might well have been exercised had it existed.

BILLION IN CONTRACTS CUT.

U. S. and Allies Will Pool Stocks and Buy as Unit.

TORONTO, Nov. 21 (delayed).—Contracts aggregating \$1,000,000,000 have been cancelled by the American Expeditionary Force since the signing of the armistice. In future the American, British and French Governments will pool their surplus stocks and will buy through a common purchasing agency. Forty thousand men engaged in the American supply service will be sent to advanced areas to replace men troops for the army of occupation. The supply department will continue its routine work as long as necessary. Forty-three construction projects, including a deep water dock for twenty ships, terminals, warehouses and railroads, have been cancelled. Orders for 2,500 locomotives, 61,000 railroad cars and hundreds of cranes, trucks, barges and derricks have also been recalled. The transport programme has been reduced materially, while the ordnance department has been cut down by two-thirds.

THE FLAZA.

Thanksgiving Dinner Dance in the Plaza Room Thursday evening. Special Dinner at \$1.00 per cover.

GERMANY TO BUILD SHIPS FOR ALLIES

Plan Adopted So Teutons May Retain Fleet.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Germany will build ships in the future exclusively for the Allies and especially for England's merchant marine at fixed prices and stated times of delivery, in return for permission from the Allies to retain her merchant fleet, says a despatch from Amsterdam.

The German Government has taken over the programme of salvaging German mercantile marine, which was planned by Albert Ballin before he committed suicide and agreed to after several conferences between the ship owners and the Allies.

# ALLIES TRY TO EXTRADITE EX-KAISER; RIGHT IS UPHELD BY LAW OFFICERS; NEW YORK VETERANS START HOME

## BOYS OF 27TH EMBARK SOON

New England Draft Men on Way—Others Prepare to Sail.

MANY TROOPS SHIFTED

Big Reduction of N. Y. Division Due More to Changes Than Casualties.

By the Associated Press.

AMERICAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Nov. 26.—The Seventy-sixth Division of the American Army, reduced by replacement drafts to sixty-one officers and 1,000 men, has arrived at the port of St. Nazaire and is embarking for home.

The Twenty-seventh Division, totaling 484 officers and 12,681 men, composed largely of the old New York National Guard, and the Thirtieth Division, totaling 488 officers and 12,099 men, both of which operated on the British front, have been withdrawn down to the Le Mans area and probably will embark in a few days.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—News from France to-day that the Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth divisions, which were fighting with the British Fourth Army, have been withdrawn, with only approximately 12,500 officers and men in each, does not mean that these organizations have been reduced to less than half of their normal strength in the severe fighting on the British front before the signing of the armistice.

Army officers recalled to-day that only the infantry and machine gun units of these divisions went into action with the British forces, the artillery being used elsewhere. It also was regarded as probable that the Thirtieth Division, which was composed of regulars, with only approximately 12,500 officers and men in each, does not mean that these organizations have been reduced to less than half of their normal strength in the severe fighting on the British front before the signing of the armistice.

New York Troops Praised.

The Thirtieth division unit numbers about 12,500 men. The Twenty-seventh Division is the New York National Guard division commanded by Major-Gen. John F. O'Rourke, the only National Guard officer to have served through the war with that high rank. The Thirtieth Division was composed of Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina National Guard and was known as the "Wild Cat" Division.

Both organizations saw heavy action with the British, and were highly commended by British officers for their conduct in fighting the Marston-Hindenburg line in northern France early in the fall and in later engagements. Their losses undoubtedly have been heavy, but it is not regarded as probable that half their original strength figures are known here no date for the return of these or any other divisions from France has been fixed. Secretary Baker said to-day that some of the divisional organizations would arrive home before Christmas, as the transport facilities be used in moving casualties and sick and wounded.

Old Lines Wiped Out.

When the divisions do return from France they will bear little resemblance in enlisted personnel to the same divisions when they first started. The troops, which withdrew the last man in excellent order, there are enough of them to police Germany, but only the Prussians would act in the interest of the Kaiser, say observers.

German officers in civilian clothes have been dropped off in large cities like Luxembourg, Metz, Strasbourg and Treves to keep their chiefs informed of after armistice developments, showing that the German army organization lives in spite of social uprisings in Berlin and in other large German cities. What took forty years to build up is not destroyed in a single night.

As the crow flies from Danzig these enemy soldiers whose voices I heard from the obscurity of the frontier bridge have seventy-five miles to go before they reach the River Rhine. Only beyond the Rhine are they in that part of Germany which is to be free from the arranged occupation by French, British and American troops pending the outcome of peace negotiations.

Continued on Second Page.

TROOPS IN HOSPITAL Enjoy "Sun" Smokes

AMONG the cards just received, via the steamer Rochemont, are many written by wounded soldiers, who haven't a rumble, but are as pleased with their smokes from the fund as children with new toys.

"We have to take care of our own boys now," writes a nurse, and it is true whether they are preparing to board a transport, in active service in the Army of Occupation or flat on their backs in hospital. Quotations from these cards of the soldiers are to be read on page 7.

WARNING! THE SUN TO-BEACON FUND HAS NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER FUND, ORGANIZATION OR PUBLICATION. IT EMPLOYS NO AGENTS OR SOLICITORS.

Continued on Second Page.

## LAST FOE QUILTS DUCHY GLADLY

Tell American Correspondents Their Only Desire Is for Peace and Home.

RETREAT IN GOOD ORDER

Leave Officers in Civilian Clothes to Report on Conditions in Occupied Cities.

By RAYMOND G. CARROLL.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun and the Public Ledger.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Nov. 26.—Enemy camp fires were burning high upon the opposite banks when we reached the Luxembourg end of a small bridge over the Our River that connects the Grand Duchy with the German town of Dusseldorf.

All day we in our automobile had kept on the trail of some 2,000 German soldiers in northern Luxembourg who were tangled up in a maze of deep ravines and winding roads and who fell behind their schedule of departure and got decidedly in the way of the steadily advancing French and American troops. Easy to track their route it was, for it was strewn with abandoned trucks, supply wagons, parts of rolling kit and other occasionally big carcasses. In many places I found the grounds on which they had camped sown with discarded helmets.

Told Them Must Hurry.

As we drew near the German border passing from town to town, the hour of enemy departure became nearer. Clergy were a wonderfully picturesque town, around which radiate numerous well stocked trout streams, and has an ancient ruined castle and monastery and a comfortable hotel, where we were informed the Germans had gone up the road toward the border at 6 o'clock Sunday morning.

If you would catch up with them you must hurry," cried the Burgo-master, and the entire corps of hotel employees and the male guests came out to see our automobile start. A winding road around the mountain brought us down to the bridge at Dusseldorf.

A Luxembourgish with us did our talking, explaining that we were American newspaper correspondents in honor bound to the American army to advance no further, but curious to speak with some of the men who were the last to leave the neutral State of Luxembourg. Immediately there was a clicking of heels and obviously we were being saluted in the darkness.

"What shall I ask them?" said our escort. "Inquire if they are going home to be revolutionists." I asked. This question was done into polite German and back came a voice from the blackness:

"I go to spend Christmas with my mother, whom I have not seen for two years." Another voice in sterner tones said:

"My wish is to see my wife and six children, who have not had enough to eat, and I want to provide for them."

"We have had quite enough of war. We Germans are of one mind to the end and want peace," was another answer.

German Troops in Good Order.

I might say that the consensus in both Luxembourg and in Alsace-Lorraine, through which the German army retired, is that the fires of German anarchy do not lodge in the first line troops, which withdrew the last man in excellent order. There are enough of them to police Germany, but only the Prussians would act in the interest of the Kaiser, say observers.

German officers in civilian clothes have been dropped off in large cities like Luxembourg, Metz, Strasbourg and Treves to keep their chiefs informed of after armistice developments, showing that the German army organization lives in spite of social uprisings in Berlin and in other large German cities. What took forty years to build up is not destroyed in a single night.

As the crow flies from Danzig these enemy soldiers whose voices I heard from the obscurity of the frontier bridge have seventy-five miles to go before they reach the River Rhine. Only beyond the Rhine are they in that part of Germany which is to be free from the arranged occupation by French, British and American troops pending the outcome of peace negotiations.

Continued on Second Page.

TROOPS FORECAST RETURN OF KAISER

Prussians and Bavarians in Army Quarrel.

By the Associated Press.

AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Nov. 26.—Bad feeling has developed between the Prussians and Bavarians in the German army withdrawing before the American Army of Occupation. Responsibility for the loss of the war is one of the chief causes of dissension, according to reports.

The trouble is said to have reached such a stage that the Bavarians and Prussians refuse to divide their responsibilities.

Continued on Second Page.

## Kaiser Accused of Stealing Treasure

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—When the former Kaiser fled from Germany, says the *Neue Leipziger Volkszeitung*, he annexed not only his personal property, but stores of gold, silver and securities belonging